

CHAPTER 15

OIL SPILLS

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CHAPTER 15

OIL SPILL

INTRODUCTION

The Oil Spill Chapter of the U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook (IMH) is based on and is intended to be consistent in every way with the Field Operations Guide (FOG) that was developed and recently revised by the Standard Spill Response Management System (STORMS) Task Force comprised of representatives from the United States Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Fish and Game/Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response, petroleum industry, oil spill response organizations and local government. Generic ICS concepts have been removed and placed in the front of this IMH. Only the organization and task descriptions that are pertinent to oil spill ICS positions, functions and tasks remain in this chapter. For a full description of a specific ICS position assignment or task, the reader should refer to the appropriate task assignment provided in Chapters 6 - 12 of this IHM.

The typical response objectives for an oil spill response are:

- Ensure the safety of citizens and response personnel
- Control the source of the spill
- Manage a coordinated response effort
- Maximize protection of environmentally sensitive areas including wildlife and historic properties
- Contain and recover spilled material

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- Recover and rehabilitate injured wildlife
- Remove oil from impacted areas
- Minimize economic impacts
- Keep stakeholders informed of response activities
- Keep the public informed of response activities

**OIL SPILL BEST RESPONSE
DELIVERING “BEST RESPONSE”**

The term “Best Response” means that a response organization will effectively, efficiently, and safely respond to oil spills, minimizing the consequences of pollution incidents and to protect our national environmental and economic interests.

“Best Response” equals a successful response based on achievement of certain key success factors (i.e. the things that a response must accomplish to be considered successful) as follows:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Human Health</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ No public injuries❑ No worker injuries• <u>Natural Environment</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Source of discharge minimized❑ Source contained❑ Sensitive areas protected❑ Resource damage minimized• <u>Economy</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Economic impact minimized	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Public Communication</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Positive media coverage❑ Positive public perception• <u>Stakeholders Support</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Minimize stakeholder impact❑ Stakeholders well informed❑ Positive meetings❑ Prompt Handling of claims• <u>Organization</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Standard Response Mgmt Syst❑ Sufficient/Efficient resources
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When conducting an oil spill response, ICs and their Command and General Staffs should always consider the “Best Response” concept while managing operational and support/coordination functions.

OPERATIONAL

Search and Rescue
Fire Fighting
Salvage and Lightering
Protection
Shoreline recovery
On-Water recovery
Dispersants
Assessment
In-Situ Burning
Wildlife
Disposal
Hazardous Substance

SUPPORT/COORDINATION

Public Information
Assisting and Cooperating Agencies
Environmental
Economic
Political
Claims
Natural Resource Damage
Investigations
Safety
Command Post Needs

ICs and their Command and General Staffs need to closely monitor how well the incident objectives, strategies, and tactics are addressing “Best Response” and key response functions, and to make appropriate adjustments where necessary to ensure the maximum potential for success.

OIL SPILL ACTIVITY SCENARIO AND MODULAR ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT

MODULAR DEVELOPMENT

A series of examples of Modular Development are included to illustrate one method of expanding the Incident Organization at an oil spill incident. The examples shown are not meant to be restrictive, nor imply that these are the only ways to build an ICS organizational structure from an initial response to a multi-branch organization.

INITIAL RESPONSE ORGANIZATION - Initial

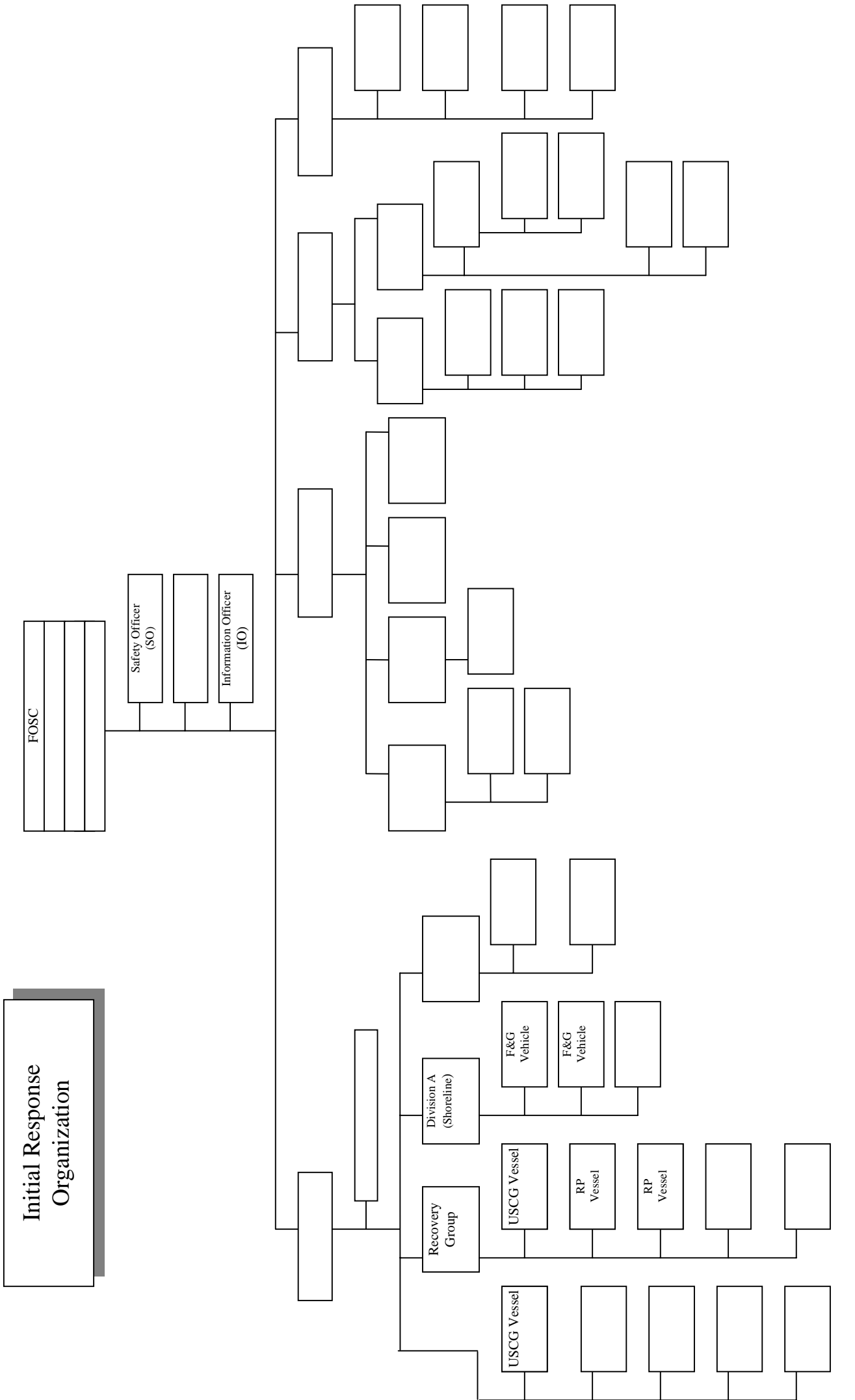
Response resources are managed by the IC who will handle all Command and General Staff responsibilities. A UC is established. See Page 15-8 for an example of an oil spill initial response organization.

REINFORCED RESPONSE ORGANIZATION - The UC has established a Protection Group and a Recovery Group to manage on-water activities and a shoreline division to manage land-based resources. An SO and IO have been assigned. See Page 15-9 for an example of a reinforced response.

MULTI-DIVISION/GROUP ORGANIZATION - The UC has assigned all Command Staff positions and established a number of Divisions and Groups as well as an OPS and PSC. Some Logistic Units are established. See Page 15-10 for an example of a multi-division/group organization.

MULTI-BRANCH ORGANIZATION

The IC has established all Command and General Staff positions and has established four branches. See Page 15-11 for an example of an oil spill multi-branch organization.



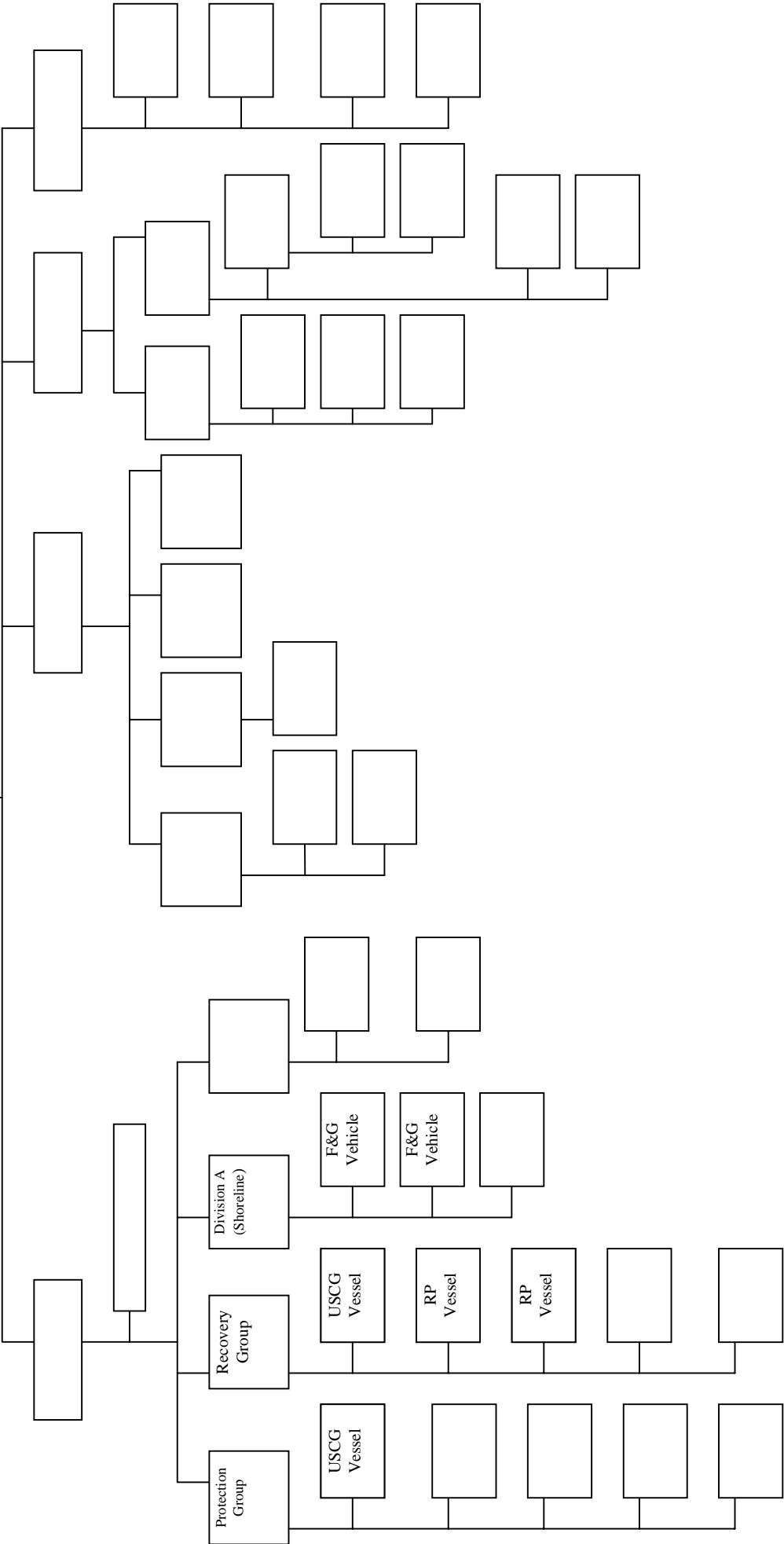
UNITED COMMAND

FOSC

State

IC

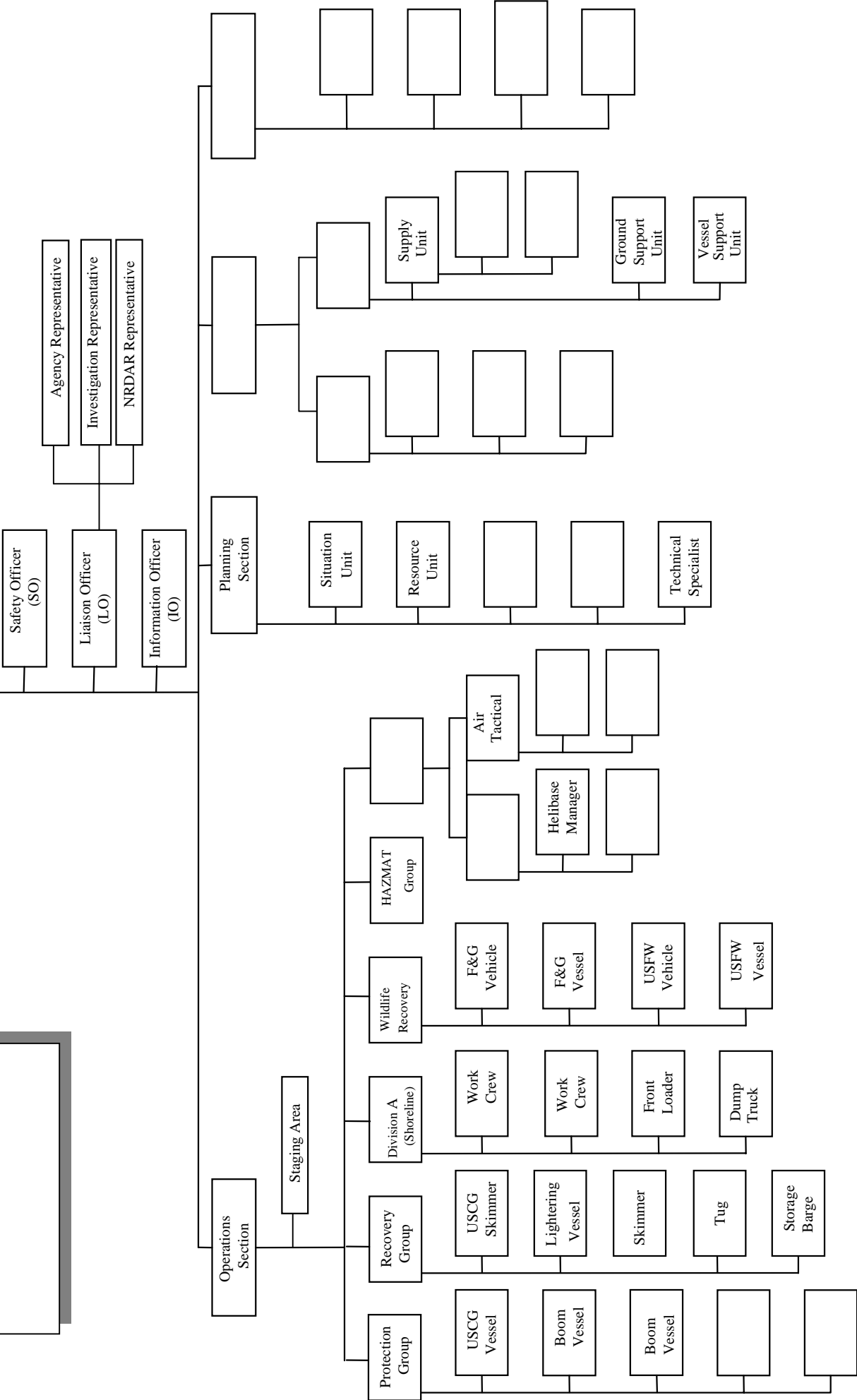
Reinforced Response Organization

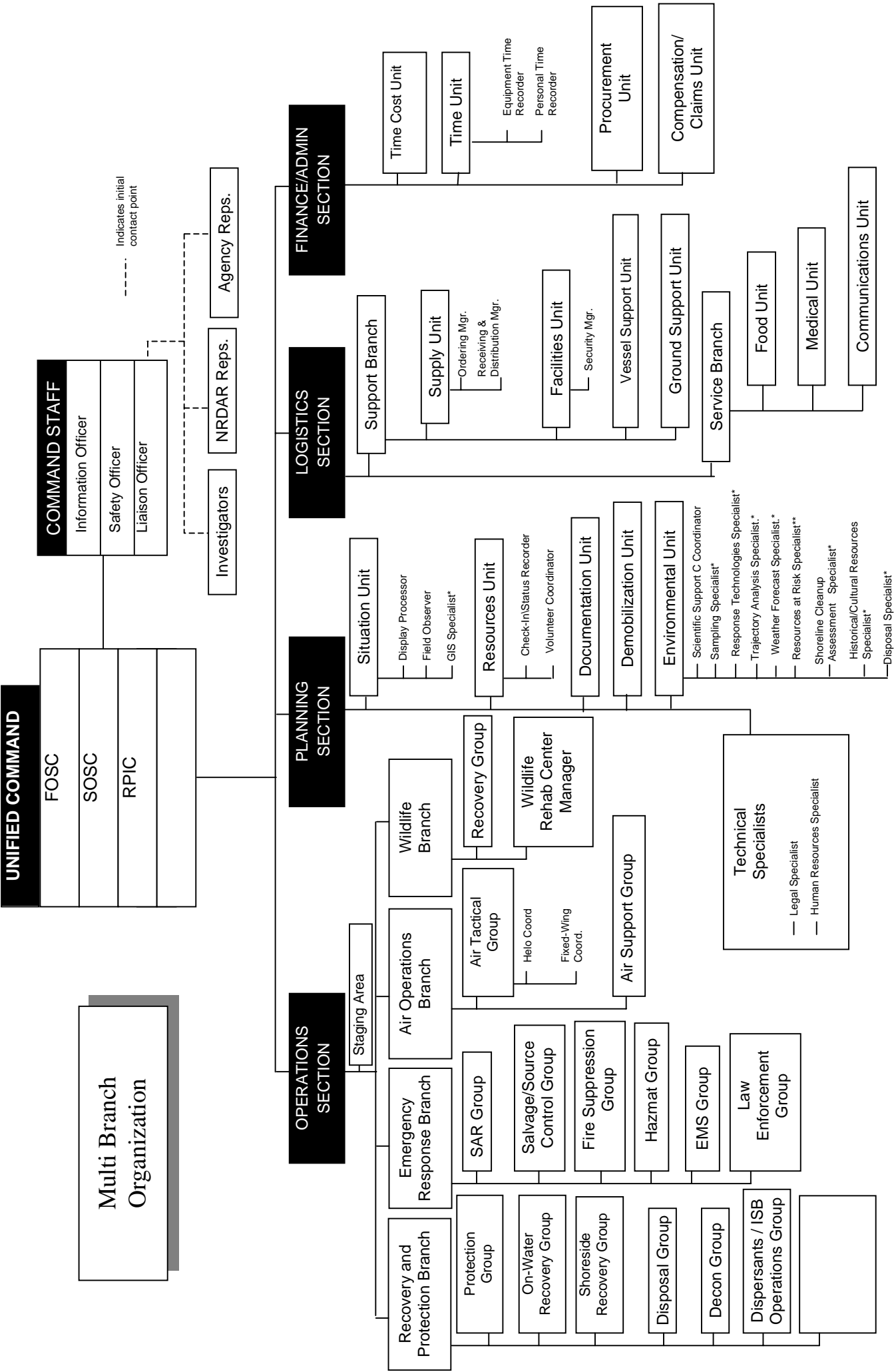


UNIFIED COMMAND

FOSC
State
RP

Multi Division/Group Organization





* Recommended Possible Assignment of Technical Specialists

OIL SPILL SPECIFIC ICS POSITIONS AND TASK DESCRIPTIONS.

INCIDENT COMMANDER – The IC for oil discharges will, whenever possible and practical, be organized under the UC Structure that includes, but is not limited to:

- The pre-designated FOSC
- The pre-designated State On-Scene Incident Commander (SOSC)
- The representative of the RP IC

The UC is responsible for the overall management of the incident. The UC directs incident activities including the development and implementation of strategic decisions and approves the ordering and releasing of resources. The UC may assign a Deputy IC to assist in carrying out IC responsibilities. IC tasks specific to oil spill events are:

- a. Review IC Responsibilities (Page 7-5).
- b. Be cognizant of the primary objectives for oil spill response activities.
 - Ensure the safety of citizens and response personnel.
 - Control the source of the spill.
 - Manage a coordinated response effort.
 - Maximize protection of environmentally sensitive areas.
 - Contain and recover spilled material.
 - Recover and rehabilitate injured wildlife.
 - Remove oil from impacted areas.
 - Minimize economic impacts.
 - Keep stakeholders informed of response activities.

- Keep the public informed of response activities.
- Ensure that the source of a discharge is designated and that the RP advertises procedures by which claims may be presented or that the National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC) assumes this role.
- Inform the NPFC regarding the source of the discharge. NPFC will issue the required Notice of Designation.
- Refer all removal and damage claims to the RP or, if no identifiable RP, to the NPFC Claims Adjudication division.

FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION SECTION CHIEF –

Refer to Page 11-2 for the Finance/Administration Section Chief position responsibilities. In addition, consult the NPFCs User Reference Guide (Technical Operating Procedures (TOPS)) and the FOSC Finance and resource Management Field Guide (FFARM) for guidance on oil spill financial issues.

NRDAR REPRESENTATIVE - The Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) Representatives are responsible for coordinating NRDAR needs and activities of the trustee team. NRDAR activities generally do not occur within the structure, processes, and control of the ICS. However, particularly in the early phases of a spill response, many NRDAR activities overlap with the environmental assessment performed for the sake of spill response. Therefore, NRDAR Representatives should remain coordinated with the spill response organization through the LO, and they may need to work directly with the UC, Planning Section, Operations Section, and the NOAA SSC to resolve any problems or address areas of overlap. This includes close coordination with the LO

for obtaining timely information on the spill and injuries to natural resources.

While NRDAR resource requirements and costs may fall outside the responsibility of the Logistics and Finance/Administrative Sections, coordination is important. The NRDAR Representative will coordinate NRDAR or injury determination activities.

- a. Review Common Responsibilities (Page 2-1).
- b. Review Agency Representative Responsibilities (Page 7-5).
- c. Attend appropriate meetings to facilitate communication between NRDAR Team and IC/UC.
- d. Provide status reports.
- e. Coordinate with the LO, or the UC in the absence of an LO, to assure that NRDAR field activities do not conflict with response activities and to request logistical support for NRDAR field activities.
- f. Seek the FOSC's cooperation in acquiring response-related samples or results of sample analysis applicable to NRDAR; (e.g., spilled petroleum product from source and/or oil from contaminated wildlife).
- g. Support the UCs information needs through the IO.
- h. Interact with appropriate units to collect information requested by the NRDAR Team.
- i. Obtain necessary safety clearances for access to sampling sites.
- j. Coordinate with other organizations to identify personnel available for NRDAR.

AIR TACTICAL GROUP SUPERVISOR - Air Tactical Group Supervisor tasks specific to oil spill events are: The coordination and scheduling of aircraft operations intended to locate, observe, track, surveil, support dispersant applications, or to be used for other deliverable response application techniques, or report on the incident situation when fixed and/or rotary-wing aircraft are airborne at an incident. These coordination activities are normally performed by the Air Tactical Group Supervisor while airborne.

- a. Review Air Tactical Group Supervisor Responsibilities (Page 8-8).
- b. Obtain a briefing from the Air Operations Branch Director or the OPS.
- c. Coordinate dispersant, in-situ burning, and bioremediation application through the Air Operations Branch Director.
- d. Coordinate air surveillance mission scheduling and observer assignments with the SUL.
- e. Identify remote sensing technology that may enhance surveillance capabilities.
- f. Coordinate air surveillance observations and provide reports by the most direct methods available.
- g. Report on air surveillance and operations activities to the Air Operations Branch Director.
- h. Coordinate application-monitoring requirements with the Helicopter and Fixed-Wing Coordinators and the Situation Unit.
- i. Report on air application activities to the Air Operation Branch Director.

HELICOPTER COORDINATOR - Helicopter Coordinator tasks specific to oil spill events are: The coordination and scheduling of helicopter operations intended to locate, observe, track, surveil, or

report on the incident situation. The Helicopter Coordinator coordinates the application of dispersants, in-situ burning agents and bioremediation agents.

- Review the Helicopter Coordinator Responsibilities (Page 8-9).

AIR TANKER/FIXED-WING COORDINATOR – The Air Tanker/Fixed-Wing Coordinator tasks specific to oil spill events are: The scheduling of fixed wing operations intended to locate, observe, track, surveil, or report on the incident situation. The Air Tanker/Fixed-Wing Coordinator coordinates the aerial application of dispersants, in-situ burning agents and bioremediation agents.

- Review the Air Tanker/Fixed-Wing Coordinator Responsibilities (Page 8-11).

RECOVERY AND PROTECTION BRANCH

DIRECTOR - The Recovery and Protection Branch Director is responsible for overseeing and implementing the protection, containment and cleanup activities established in the IAP.

- Review Branch Director responsibilities (Page 8-2)

PROTECTION GROUP SUPERVISOR - The Protection Group Supervisor is responsible for the deployment of containment, diversion, and adsorbent/absorbent materials in designated locations. Depending on the size of the incident, the Protection Group may be further divided into Teams, Task Forces and Single Resources.

- a. Review Division/Group Supervisor Responsibilities (Page 8-3).
- b. Implement Protection Strategies in the IAP
- c. Direct, coordinate, and assess the

- effectiveness of protective actions.
- d. Modify protective actions, as needed.
- e. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

ON WATER RECOVERY GROUP SUPERVISOR - The On Water Recovery Group Supervisor is responsible for managing on water recovery operations in compliance with the IAP. The Group may be further divided into Teams, Task Forces and Single Resources.

- a. Review Division/Group Supervisor Responsibilities (Page 8-3).
- b. Implement Recovery Strategies in the IAP
- c. Direct, coordinate, and assess the effectiveness of on water recovery actions.
- d. Modify recovery actions as needed.
- e. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214),

DISPERSANT OPERATIONS GROUP SUPERVISOR - The Dispersants Operations Group Supervisor is responsible for coordinating all aspects of a dispersant operation. For aerial applications, the Group works closely with the Air Tactical Group Supervisor.

- a. Review Division/Group Supervisor responsibilities (Page 8-3).
- b. Determine resource needs.
- c. Assist the Planning Section in the development of dispersant operations and monitoring plans.
- d. Implement approved dispersant operations and monitoring plans.
- e. Manage dedicated dispersant resources and coordinate required monitoring.
- f. Coordinate required monitoring.
- g. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

IN-SITU BURN OPERATIONS GROUP SUPERVISOR

The In-Situ Burn Operations Group Supervisor is responsible for coordinating all aspects of an in-situ burn operation. For aerial ignition, the Group works closely with the Air Tactical Group Supervisor.

- a. Review Division/Group Supervisor Responsibilities (Page 8-3).
- b. Determine resource needs.
- c. Assist the Planning Section in the development of in-situ burn operations and monitoring plans.
- d. Implement approved in-situ burn operations and monitoring plans.
- e. Manage dedicated in-situ burning resources.
- f. Coordinate required monitoring.
- g. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

SHORESIDE RECOVERY GROUP SUPERVISOR -

The Shoreside Recovery Group Supervisor is responsible for managing shoreside cleanup operations in compliance with the IAP. The Group may be further divided into Strike Teams, Task Forces, and Single Resources.

- a. Review Division/Group Supervisor Responsibilities (Page 8-3).
- b. Implement Recovery Strategies in the IAP.
- c. Direct, coordinate, and assess effectiveness of shoreside recovery actions.
- d. Modify protective actions, as needed.
- e. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

DISPOSAL GROUP SUPERVISOR - The Disposal Group Supervisor is responsible for coordinating the on-site activities of personnel engaged in collecting, storing, transporting, and disposing of waste materials.

Depending on the size and location of the spill, the Disposal Group may be further divided into Teams, Task Forces, and Single Resources.

- a. Review Division/Group Supervisor Responsibilities (Page 8-3).
- b. Implement the Disposal Portion of the IAP.
- c. Ensure compliance with all hazardous waste laws and regulations.
- d. Maintain accurate records of recovered material.
- e. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

DECONTAMINATION GROUP SUPERVISOR - The Decontamination Group Supervisor is responsible for decontamination of personnel and response equipment in compliance with approved statutes.

- a. Review Division/Group Supervisor Responsibilities (Page 8-3).
- b. Implement Decontamination Plan.
- c. Determine resource needs.
- d. Direct and coordinate decontamination activities.
- e. Brief Site SO on conditions.
- f. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE BRANCH DIRECTOR -

The Emergency Response Branch Director is primarily responsible for overseeing and implementing emergency measures to protect life, mitigate further damage to the environment, and stabilize the situation

- Review Branch Director Responsibilities (Page 8-2).

SALVAGE/SOURCE CONTROL GROUP

SUPERVISOR - Under the direction of the Emergency Response Branch Director, the Salvage/Source Control Group Supervisor is responsible for coordinating and directing all salvage/source control activities related to the incident.

- a. Review Division/Group Supervisor Responsibilities (Page 8-3).
- b. Coordinate the development of Salvage/Source Control Plan.
- c. Determine Salvage/Source Control resource needs.
- d. Direct and coordinate implementation of the Salvage/Source Control Plan.
- e. Manage dedicated salvage/Source Control resources.
- f. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

WILDLIFE BRANCH DIRECTOR - The Wildlife Branch Director is responsible for minimizing wildlife injuries during spill responses; coordinating early aerial and ground reconnaissance of the wildlife at the spill site and reporting results to the SUL; advising on wildlife protection strategies, including diversionary booming placements, in-situ burning, and chemical countermeasures; removing of oiled carcasses, employing wildlife hazing measures as authorized in the IAP; and recovering and rehabilitating impacted wildlife. A central Wildlife Processing Center should be identified and maintained for, evidence tagging, transportation, veterinary services, treatment and rehabilitation storage, and other support needs. The activities of private wildlife care groups, including those employed by the RP, will be overseen and coordinated by the Wildlife Branch Director.

- a. Review Branch Director Responsibilities (Page 8-2).
- b. Develop the Wildlife Branch portion of the IAP.
- c. Supervise Wildlife Branch operations.
- d. Determine resource needs.
- e. Review the suggested list of resources to be released and initiate recommendation for release of resources.
- f. Assemble and disassemble teams/task forces assigned to the Wildlife Branch.
- g. Report information about special activities, events, and occurrences to the OPS.
- h. Assist the Volunteer Coordinator in determining training needs of wildlife recovery volunteers.
- i. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214)

WILDLIFE RECOVERY GROUP SUPERVISOR - The Wildlife Recovery Group Supervisor is responsible for coordinating the search for collection and field tagging of dead and live impacted wildlife and transporting them to the processing center(s). This group should coordinate with the Planning Situation Unit in conducting aerial and group surveys of wildlife population in the vicinity of the spill. They should also deploy acoustic and visual wildlife hazing equipment, as needed..

- a. Review Division/Group Supervisor Responsibilities (Page 8-3).
- b. Determine resource needs.
- c. Establish and implement protocols for collection and logging of impacted wildlife.
- d. Coordinate transportation of wildlife to processing stations(s).
- e. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTER MANAGER -

The Wildlife Rehabilitation Center Manager is responsible for the oversight of facility operations, including: receiving oiled wildlife at the processing center, recording essential information, collecting necessary samples, and conducting triage, stabilization, treatment, transport and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife. The Wildlife Rehabilitation Center Manager is responsible for assuring appropriate transportation to appropriate treatment centers for oiled animals requiring extended care and treatment.

- a. Review Common Responsibilities (Page 2-1).
- b. Determine resource needs and establish a processing station for impacted wildlife.
- c. Process impacted wildlife and maintain logs.
- d. Collect numbers/types/status of impacted wildlife and brief the Wildlife Branch Operations Director.
- e. Coordinate the transport of wildlife to other facilities.
- f. Coordinate release of recovered wildlife.
- g. Implement Incident Demobilization Plan.
- h. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT COORDINATOR - The Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) is a technical specialist and is defined in the NCP as the principal advisor to the FOSC for scientific issues. The SSC is responsible for providing expertise on chemical hazards, field observations, trajectory analysis, resources at risk, environmental tradeoffs of countermeasures and cleanup methods, and information management. The SSC is also charged with gaining consensus on scientific issues affecting the response, but also ensuring that differing opinions within the scientific community are communicated to the

incident command. Additionally, the SSC is responsible for providing data on weather, tides, currents, and other applicable environmental conditions. The SSC can serve as the Environmental Unit Leader.

- a. Review Common Responsibilities (Page 2-1).
- b. Attend planning meetings.
- c. Determine resource needs.
- d. Provide overflight maps and trajectory analysis, including the actual location of oil, to the Situation Unit.
- e. Provide weather, tidal and current information.
- f. Obtain consensus on scientific issues affecting the response.
- g. In conjunction with Natural Resource Trustee Representatives and the FOSC's Historical/Cultural Resources Specialist, develop a prioritized list of resources at risk, including threatened and endangered species.
- h. Provide information on chemical hazards.
- i. Evaluate environmental tradeoffs of countermeasures and cleanup methods, and response endpoints.
- j. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214)

SAMPLING SPECIALIST - The Sampling Specialist is responsible for providing a sampling plan for the coordinated collection, documentation, storage, transportation, and submittal to appropriate laboratories for analysis or storage.

- a. Review Common Responsibilities (Page 2-1).
- b. Determine resource needs.
- c. Participate in planning meetings as required.
- d. Identify and alert appropriate laboratories.
- e. Meet with team to develop an initial sampling plan and strategy, and review sampling and labeling procedures.

- f. Set up site map to monitor the location of samples collected and coordinate with GIS staff.
- g. Coordinate sampling activities with the NRDAR Representative, Investigation Team, and legal advisors.
- h. Provide status reports to appropriate requesters.
- i. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

RESPONSE TECHNOLOGIES SPECIALIST - The Response Technologies (RT) Specialist is responsible for evaluating the opportunities to use various response technologies, including mechanical containment and recovery, dispersant or other chemical countermeasures, in-situ burning, and bioremediation. The specialist will conduct the consultation and planning required by deploying a specific response technology, and by articulating the environmental tradeoffs of using or not using a specific response technique.

- a. Review Common Responsibilities (Page 2-1).
- b. Participate in planning meetings, as required.
- c. Determine resource needs.
- d. Gather data pertaining to the spill, including spill location, type and amount of petroleum spilled, physical and chemical properties, weather and sea conditions, and resources at risk.
- e. Identify the available RT that may be effective on the specific spilled petroleum.
- f. Make initial notification to all agencies that have authority over the use of RT.
- g. Keep the PSC advised of RT issues.
- h. Provide status reports to appropriate requesters.

- i. Establish communications with the RRT to coordinate RT activities.
- j. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

TRAJECTORY ANALYSIS SPECIALIST - The Trajectory Analysis Specialist is responsible for providing to the UC, projections and estimates of the movement and behavior of the spill. The specialist will combine visual observations, remote sensing information, and computer modeling, as well as observed and predicted tidal, current, and weather data to form these analyses.

Additionally, the specialist is responsible for interfacing with local experts (weather service, academia, researchers, etc.) in formulating these analyses. Trajectory maps, over-flight maps, tides and current data, and weather forecasts will be supplied by the specialist to the Situation Unit for dissemination throughout the ICP.

- a. Review Common Responsibilities (Page 2-1).
- b. Schedule and conduct spill observations/over-flights, as needed.
- c. Gather pertinent information on tides, currents and weather from all available sources.
- d. Provide a trajectory and over-flight maps, weather forecasts, and tidal and current information.
- e. Provide briefing on observations and analyses to the proper personnel.
- f. Demobilize in accordance with the Incident Demobilization Plan.
- g. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

WEATHER FORECAST SPECIALIST - The Weather Forecast Specialist is responsible for acquiring and

reporting incident-specific weather forecasts. The specialist will interpret and analyze data from NOAA's National Weather Service and other sources. This person will be available to answer specific weather related response questions and coordinate with the Scientific Support Coordinator and Trajectory Analysis Specialist as needed. The specialist will provide weather forecasts to the Situation Unit for dissemination throughout the ICP.

- a. Review Common Responsibilities (Page 2-1).
- b. Gather pertinent weather information from all appropriate sources.
- c. Provide incident-specific weather forecasts on an assigned schedule.
- d. Provide briefings on weather observations and forecasts to the proper personnel.
- e. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

RESOURCES AT RISK (RAR) TECHNICAL

SPECIALIST - The Resources at Risk (RAR) Technical Specialist is responsible for the identification of resources thought to be at risk from exposure to the spilled oil through the analysis of known and anticipated oil movement, and the location of natural, economic resources, and historic properties. The RAR Technical Specialist considers the relative importance of the resources and the relative risk to develop a priority list for protection.

- a. Review Common Responsibilities (Page 2-1).
- b. Participate in planning meetings as required.
- c. Determine resource needs.
- d. Obtain current and forecasted status information from the Situation Unit.
- e. Following consultation with Natural Resource Trustee Representatives, identify natural RAR, including threatened and endangered species,

- and their critical habitat.
- f. Following consultation with the FOSC's Historical/Cultural Resources Specialist, identify historic properties at risk.
- g. Identify socio-economic resources at risk.
- h. In consultation with Natural Resource Trustee Representatives, Land Management Agency Representatives, and the FOSC's Historical/Cultural Resources Specialist, develop a prioritized list of the resources at risk for use by the Planning Section.
- i. Provide status reports to appropriate requesters.
- j. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214).

SHORELINE CLEANUP ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST

The Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Specialist is responsible for providing appropriate cleanup recommendations as to the types of the various shorelines and the degree to which they have been impacted. This specialist will recommend the need for, and the numbers of, Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Teams (SCATs) and will be responsible for making cleanup recommendations to the Environmental Unit Leader. Additionally, this specialist will recommend cleanup endpoints that address the question of “**How clean is clean?**”.

- a. Review Common Responsibilities (Page 2-1).
- b. Obtain a briefing and special instructions from the Environmental Unit Leader.
- c. Participate in Planning Section meetings.
- d. Recommend the need for and number of SCATs.
- e. Describe shoreline types and oiling conditions.
- f. Identify sensitive resources (ecological, recreational, historical properties, economic).

- g. Recommend the need for cleanup. In consultation with Natural Resource Trustee Representatives, Land Management Agency Representatives, and the FOSC's Historical/Cultural Resources Specialist.
- h. Recommend cleanup priorities. In consultation with Natural Resource Trustee Representatives, Land Management Agency Representatives, and the FOSC's Historical/Cultural Resources Specialist.
- i. Monitor cleanup effectiveness.
- j. Recommend shoreline cleanup methods and endpoints
- k. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

HISTORICAL/CULTURAL RESOURCES SPECIALIST

- The Historical/Cultural Resources Specialist is responsible for identifying and resolving issues related to any historical or cultural sites that are threatened or impacted during an incident. The Specialist must understand and be able to implement a "Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties" (Consult NRT's document "Programmatic Agreement on the Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response under the NCP" for guidance) as well as consulting with State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO), land management agencies, appropriate native tribes and organizations, and other concerned parties. The Specialist must identify historical/cultural sites and develop strategies for protection and cleanup of those sites in order to minimize damage.

- a. Review Common Responsibilities (Page 2-1).
- b. Review Agency Representative Responsibilities (Page 7-5).
- c. Implement the Programmatic Agreement (PA)

- for the FOSC.
- d. If a PA is not used, coordinate Section 106 consultations with the SHPO.
- e. Consult and reach consensus with the concerned parties on affected historical/cultural sites.
- f. Identify and prioritize threatened or impacted historical/cultural sites.
- g. Develop response strategies to protect historical/cultural sites.
- h. Participate in the testing and evaluation of cleanup techniques used on historical/cultural sites.
- i. Ensure compliance with applicable Federal/State regulations.
- j. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

DISPOSAL (WASTE MANAGEMENT) SPECIALIST -

The Disposal (Waste Management) Specialist is responsible for providing the OPS with a Disposal Plan that details the collection, sampling, monitoring, temporary storage, transportation, recycling, and disposal of all anticipated response wastes.

- a. Review Common Responsibilities (Page 2-1).
- b. Determine resource needs.
- c. Participate in planning meetings as required.
- d. Develop a Pre-Cleanup Plan and monitor pre-cleanup operations, if appropriate.
- e. Develop a detailed Waste Management Plan.
- f. Calculate and verify the volume of petroleum recovered, including petroleum collected with sediment/sand, etc.
- g. Provide status reports to appropriate requesters.
- h. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214).

RESOURCE TYPING

<u>Resource Kind</u>	<u>Page</u>
Boom	15-31
Skimmers	15-31
Oil Spill Response Vessels	15-32
Tank Vessels	15-32
Vacuum Trucks/Trailers	15-32
Portable Storage	15-33
Product Transfer Pump	15-33
Personnel (Hand Crews)	15-33
Support Resources (Helicopter)	15-34
Support Resources (Vessels)	15-34

Resource Kind	Description/Components				Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Liquid Treatment, Recovery, Storage & Transportation Resources								
Boom (B)	Operating Environment	Open Water	Protected Water	Calm Water				N/A
	Boom Height- inches	36	18	6				
Skimmer: calm/protected water, light oil (SCL)	Operating environment is in calm and/or protected waters. Oil type, as a function of viscosity and/or weathering, is light to medium. Capacity: EDRC- bbls/day Examples:	2880 Douglas Skim-Pak-93, DIP-2900	480 Kepner Sea Vac-660, Ro-Disc 15	96 Walosep Slickbar WM, SLURP				N/A
Skimmer: calm/protected water, heavy oil (SCH)	Operating environment is in calm and/or protected waters. Oil type, as a function of viscosity and/or weathering, is medium to heavy. Capacity: EDRC- bbls/day Examples:	2880 DIP-2900, Lori LBC-5	480 Lori LORS-3 Vikoma Lomara Star	96 Aqua-Guard RBS-5, Morris MI-11-24				N/A
Skimmer: open water, light oil (SOL)	Operating environment is in open waters. Oil type, as a function of viscosity and/or weathering, is light to medium. Capacity: EDRC- bbls/day Examples:	9600 Transrec-350, Kampers Sch. SSC-250-Oil Crab	2880 DIP 600 VOSS, Desmi Terminator	480 GT-185, Ro-Clean SEAMOP-4090				N/A

Resource Kind	Description/Components	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Skimmer: open water, heavy oil (SOH)	Operating environment is in open waters. Oil type, as a function of viscosity and/or weathering, is medium to heavy. Capacity: EDRC- bbls/day Examples:	9600 Transrec-350, Douglas Skim- Pak 94	2880 Lori LORS-3, Desmi Tarantula	480 Foilex SEA CIRCUS, Lamor OPV (VOSS)	N/A
OSRV (RV)	Operating Environment Gross Tonnage Length- ft Draft- ft Capacity: EDRC- bbls/day Example:	Open Ocean 100 100 8 4800 MSRC Responder class, NRC OSRV, DIP 6001	Nearshore 25 50 4 1440 Marco Offshore 75, Ro-Clean Pollcat-18	N/A	N/A
Tank Vessel (TV)	Capacity: gal bbls Includes Tank Barge; specify product, contamination, special reqmts, etc; order tow vessel if not self-propelled	2,100,000 50,000	420,000 10,000	42,000 1,000	N/A
Vacuum Truck/Trailer (VT)	Capacity: gal bbls Specify service (product, pumping distance, ancillary equip, etc.). Trailer includes transportation to incident site.	5460 130 Vacuum Trailer	3360 80 Vacuum Truck	1050 25 Vacuum Truck	N/A

Resource Kind	Description/Components	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Tank Truck/Trailer (TT)	Capacity: gal bbls Tank trailer includes transportation to incident site.	5460 130 Tank Trailer	3360 80 Tank Truck	1050 25 Tank Truck	N/A
Portable Storage (PS)	Capacity: gal bbls Examples: (Specify product, towed or stationary, open topped or closed, etc)	84,000 2000 J/L/O Dracone Unibag-3145, TSB-2.5K	21,000 500 F Dracone, Lancer B100, EFC-595	8400 200 MSRC shuttle barge, NRC Portable barge	1050 25 Slicktank, Fastank-2000, TSC-2500
Product Transfer Pump (TP)	Capacity: gpm bbls/hr Examples: (Includes salvage pumps and the transfer of both oil and water.)	2100 3000 TD-200, TK-6, CCN150-7C	700 1000 TK-150, CCN- 100-2C, HYDE-VAC- 4715	175 250 WALOSEP- P80, TDS-200, DOP-250	35 50 HYDE-VAC- 2415, DOP- 160, Wilden M-8
Dispersant Delivery Equipment (DD)	Includes dispersants, application equipment except aircraft and vessels & monitoring equipment	Not typed			
Oil/Water Separator (OWS)	Includes gravity, gravity coalescing, gravity parallel plate and centrifugal devices	Not typed			
Response Personnel (RP)	All personnel including tactical and overhead, technical specialists; does not include shoreline cleanup labor force	Not typed			
Offshore Resource (Other) (OFO)	Includes firefighting equipment, salvage equipment, etc.	Not typed			
Oiled Debris Handling Resources					
Earth Removal Equipment (ER)	Includes back hoe, excavator, front-end loader, etc.	Not typed			

Resource Kind	Description/Components	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Dump Truck (DT)		Not typed			
Earth Moving Equipment (EM)	Includes bulldozer, grader, etc.	Not typed			
Beach Cleaner (BC)	Includes pressure washers and equipment to accomplish shoreline washing, mechanical cleaning and vacuum cleaning	Not typed			
Hand Crew (C)	Labor force used for shoreline cleanup Minimum crew size- 12 persons including supervisor; also includes personal protective gear and necessary hand tools. (Specify if smaller crew size required for special circumstances.)	40 hr training	24 hr training	4 hr training	No prior training
Onshore Resource (Other) (ONO)	Includes debris boxes, sorbents, wildlife rehab kits, etc.	Not typed			
Support Resources- Aircraft					
Helicopter (H)	Seats, including pilot Cargo weight capacity- lb Examples:	16 5000 Bell 214, Eurocopter Puma, Sikorsky S-61	8 2000 Bell 212, HH-60, Sikorsky S-76	5 750 Bell 206, HH-65	2 500 Bell 47, Aerospatiale Alouette II
Remote Sensing Outfit (RS)	Typical components: SLAR, IR, UV, image data recorders, video & large format aerial photo camera, data downlink, etc.	Not typed			
Aircraft (Other) (AO)	Fixed-wing aircraft for overflights, logistics and dispersants application, etc.	Not typed			
Support Resources- Vessels					
Tug/Tow Boat (TB)	Operating Environment Shaft horsepower Draft- ft Bollard pull- short tons	Open Ocean 6000 18 66	Nearshore 1500 10 16	Inland 400 6 4	Inland 100 4 1

Resource Kind	Description/Components	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Work Boat (WB)	Operating Environment Length- ft Deck cargo: area- sq ft weight- short tons Examples:	Open Ocean 150 3500 400 MSRC OSRV, 200-ft offshore supply boat, USCG 180-ft WLB	Offshore 50 1100 50 110-ft offshore supply boat	Nearshore 30 250 3 Thomas Marine Oil Cub, Kvichak spill response vessel, 41-ft USCG UTB	N/A
Small Boat (SB)	Operating Environment Length- ft Examples:	Inland 30 Munson 32	Inland 20 Slickbar 71 M, 27-ft Whaler	Inland 14 Johnboat, Kvichak boom skiff, Pointer	N/A
Vessel (Other) (VSO)	Includes deck barges, crane barges, crew boats, etc.	Not typed			
Support Resources- Logistics					
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Includes breathing gear, outer suit, head & foot protection, etc.	Not typed			
Communications Equipment (COM)	Includes telephones, VHF/UHF/HF radios, base stations, repeaters, etc.	Not typed			
Vehicle (Other) (VHO)	Includes vehicles (not specifically listed) used to transport personnel (vans, 4X4) and equipment (freight trucks), forklift trucks, portable cranes, etc.	Not typed			
Support Resource (Other) (SRO)	Includes power generators, diving equipment, portable lighting, mobile kitchens, medical equipment, computers, portable toilets, etc.	Not typed			